

distinctly long and narrow with a terminal narrow extension; the funicle and club joints are provided with conspicuously developed long corneous sensoria that project considerably beyond the distal ends of the joints and flaring outwards visibly from the sides; in addition there are numerous strong bristle-like setae present. Forewings typical in shape for *Ufens* being rather large and broad, rounded at the apices; marginal fringe very short and dense; the discal setae arranged in 24 or more lines, so irregular that it is impossible to say accurately how many lines or rows there are; two lines appear slightly more prominent than the others, namely, the third which runs on a line with the uncus and another extending from the distal end of the stigmal vein; the submarginal vein is somewhat triangular in shape, with a pair of very strong setae; the marginal vein remarkably short and broad, almost as wide as long; stigmal vein also very short, distinctly shorter than the marginal to which it is joined by a short constriction, subquadrate in shape with an uncus present at upper distal end, composed of four minute but distinct pustules. Rather robust in general form, the abdomen being subequal in length to the thorax. The front and middle femora long and narrow, the hind femora distinctly more robust and thicker. The ovipositor barely extruded beyond the tip of the abdomen.

*Male*.—Length 0.78 mm. Similar to the female in coloration but differing in antennal structure greatly. Antennae 9-jointed, there being no great differentiation between the funicle and club joints, each having one to two whorls of prominent long verticillate hairs; the funicle and club joints decrease slightly and successively in width and length.

Described from a series of specimens, reared by Herbert T. Osborn at Central Aguirre, Porto Rico, in 1930 from eggs of the Sugar Cane Root Weevil, *Diaprepes abbreviatus*, and kindly given the writer for study and determination by Dr. J. G. Myers, and a slide containing four females and three males in the U. S. National Museum, also reared by H. T. Osborn at Central Aguirre in October, 1928. The female holotype and male allotype on the above mentioned slide, mounted in balsam, is in the U. S. National Museum Type No. 43893.

The writer takes pleasure in naming this valuable parasite after its discoverer, Dr. H. T. Osborn, former Entomologist for the Aguirre Sugar Company.

---

## A NEW THRIPS FROM PLUMMER'S ISLAND, MARYLAND.

By J. DOUGLAS HOOD, *University of Rochester.*

Nearly nineteen years have elapsed since the first specimen of the thrips here described was collected in early spring beneath loose bark on a living sycamore tree on Plummer's Island, Maryland; and in the eighteen years which have passed since the last accessions were made, I have constantly hoped to discover something of its habits during the summer season, and to learn upon what plant or plants it feeds—for, of course, it is

either phyllophilous or anthophilous and not bark-inhabiting. But as it is clearly new to the North American list and quite unlike any of the numerous European species, I have finally ventured to describe it. The types are in my collection.

***Thrips pectinatus* sp. nov.**

(Pl. 5, Figs. 1-4.)

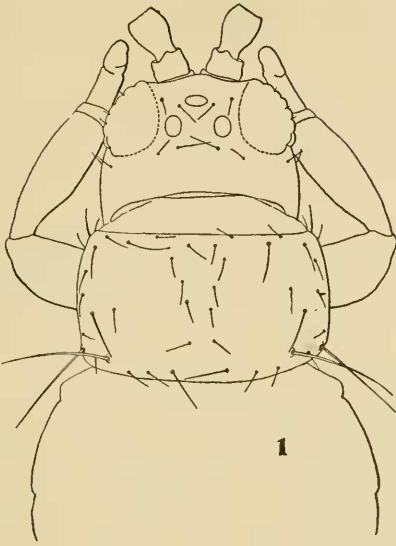
*Female* (macropterous).—Length about 1.07 mm. Color straw-yellow; pterothorax and seminal receptacle darker and slightly orange; abdomen with about a dozen blotches of pale yellow subhypodermal pigmentation, these black by transmitted light and hardly half as large as eye; ocellar pigmentation bright red; antennae with segments 1 and 3 pale yellow, 2 distinctly darker, concolorous with sides of pterothorax, 4 pale yellow, lightly clouded apically, 5 clear yellow in basal half, clouded with gray-brown in apical half, 6 gray-brown, paler in basal fourth, 7 gray-brown; wings lightly yellowish; legs clear pale yellow; all body bristles pale, yellowish, excepting those at tip of abdomen, which are pale brownish.

Head nearly 1.5 times as wide as long (measuring from sides of frontal costa to posterior dorsal margin), nearly 0.9 the length of pronotum, broadest midway between eyes and base; cheeks moderately arched; vertex flattened, transverse, and nearly vertical, scarcely forming an overhanging angulation above antennae; interocellar bristles shorter than postocellars, somewhat longer and stronger than postoculars, all transparent and barely visible. Eyes nearly 0.6 as long as head and nearly 0.7 as wide as their interval, not prominent nor protruding, pilose as usual. Ocelli normal, situated slightly in advance of middle of eyes. Antennae (Pl. 5, fig. 2) slender, about 2.57 times as long as head, of normal structure; segment 3 about 2.7 times as long as wide, equal in length to 6; 7 slender, nearly three times as long as greatest width.

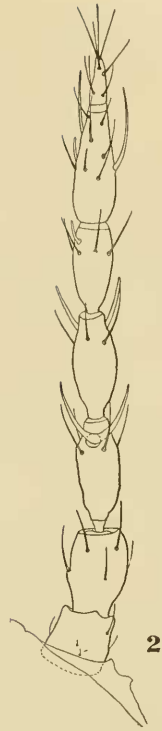
Prothorax about 1.5 times as wide as long, usually slightly narrowed in front, slightly longer than and 1.2 times as wide as head; bristles at posterior angle, yellow, long, subequal, or with the outer pair somewhat shorter (70-72  $\mu$ ) than the inner (72-76  $\mu$ ); all other pronotal bristles long, slender, pale, and nearly invisible, three pairs on posterior margin, the innermost pair half the length of the inner pair at posterior angles. Pterothorax more than 1.3 times as wide as prothorax. Fore wings (Pl. 5, fig. 4) about 0.68 mm. long, costa with about 22 bristles, anterior vein with about 7 (4+3) near base and 3 equidistant ones (rarely 2) in distal half, posterior vein usually with 10.

Abdomen of normal form; tergite 8 (Pl. 5, fig. 3) with a complete comb of slender teeth on posterior margin; abdominal bristles yellow, with a slight brownish cast, inner pair on posterior margin of tergite 9 about 80  $\mu$  long, outer pair 92-100  $\mu$ , lateral pair 88  $\mu$ , inner pair on tergite 10 about 88  $\mu$  and outer pair 76  $\mu$ ; ovipositor 200  $\mu$ ; sternites with the usual three pairs of long bristles on extreme posterior margin, but without accessory bristles.

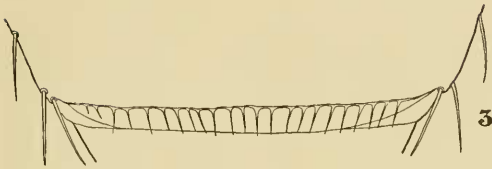
Measurements of holotype ( $\varphi$ ): Length 1.07 mm.; head, median dorsal length 0.102 mm., greatest width (behind eyes) 0.153 mm., least width (at base) 0.146 mm., width across eyes 0.150 mm.; eyes, length 0.060 mm., width 0.044 mm., interval 0.064 mm.; prothorax, length 0.120 mm., width .188 mm.;



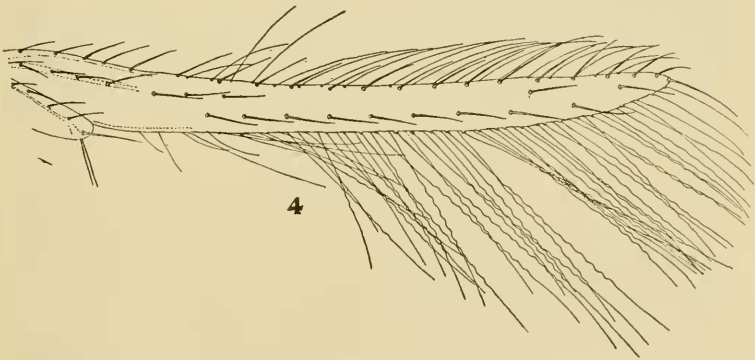
1



2



3



4

inner bristles at posterior angles of prothorax, length 76  $\mu$ ; outer bristles, length 72  $\mu$ ; pterothorax, width 0.252 mm.; fore wings, length 0.675 mm.; abdomen, greatest width 0.260 mm.

Antennal segments:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Length ( $\mu$ ).....	27	40	49	42	36	49	19
Width ( $\mu$ ).....	27	25	18	18	18	17	7
Total length of antenna 0.262 mm.							

*Male*.—Unknown.

Described from ten females taken by the writer on Plummer's Island, Maryland, under the loose bark of a living sycamore tree. One of them was reared from a pupa taken March 30, 1913; the other nine were taken April 12, 1914, from the same individual tree.

From all North American species of the genus, with the exception of *winnemanae*, *heraclei*, and *flavus*, this species may readily be separated by the pale body color, pale antennae, complete comb on abdominal tergite 8, and the presence of three bristles only on the distal half of the anterior vein of the fore wings. From these three it may at once be known by the pale, slender bristles on the body and wings, the presence of 9 or 10 instead of 12–15 bristles on the posterior vein of the fore wings, the much shorter head (which is 1.4–1.5 times as wide as its median dorsal length, as against 1.3 for *winnemanae* and not more than 1.2 for *flavus* and *heraclei*), and the stouter fifth antennal segment, which is only twice as long as wide. For some years I have considered it a new species allied to the European *albopilosus*, and it has been identified as that species by one of the leading European students of the group; but *albopilosus* has the comb of abdominal tergite 8 broadly interrupted medially. In Priesner's key *pectinatus* runs to *praetermissus*; but that has a decidedly longer head<sup>1</sup> and much shorter and darker body bristles.

#### EXPLANATION OF PLATE

(*J. D. H., camera lucida.*)

*Thrips pectinatus*, sp. nov.

Fig. 1. Head and prothorax, ♀, paratype; bristles omitted from all appendages.

Fig. 2. Left antenna, ♀, paratype; microtrichia omitted.

Fig. 3. Posterior portion of tergite 8, ♀, paratype, showing comb.

Fig. 4. Right fore wing, ♀, paratype; microtrichia omitted.

<sup>1</sup>In making this comparison it should be borne in mind that Priesner considers the length of the head to be the distance from its posterior dorsal margin to the front margin of the eyes, instead of to its most anterior prolongation between the antennal bases. Measuring the head of *pectinatus* in this way, one gets 1.8 as the ratio between greatest width and length, instead of 1.5 as given in the above description.